

- Don't collect plants from the wild
- Buy nursery propagated plant material
- Help prevent establishment of non-native species in natural communities

FOR MORE INFORMATION ON NATIVE PLANTS

Department of Conservation and Recreation
Division of Natural Heritage
203 Governor Street
Richmond, VA 23219
(804) 786-7951
<http://www.state.va.us/~dcr/vaher.html>

For a list of nurseries that propagate native plants:

Virginia Native Plant Society
PO Box 844
Annandale, VA 22003
(540) 568-8679
vnpscott@shentel.net
<http://www.hort.vt.edu/VNPS>

For a list of nurseries in a particular region of Virginia contact:

The Virginia Nurseryman's Association*
383 Coal Hollow Road
Christiansburg, VA 24062-0278
(540) 382-0943
vna@swva.net

* List includes association members only.

ABOUT THE PROJECT

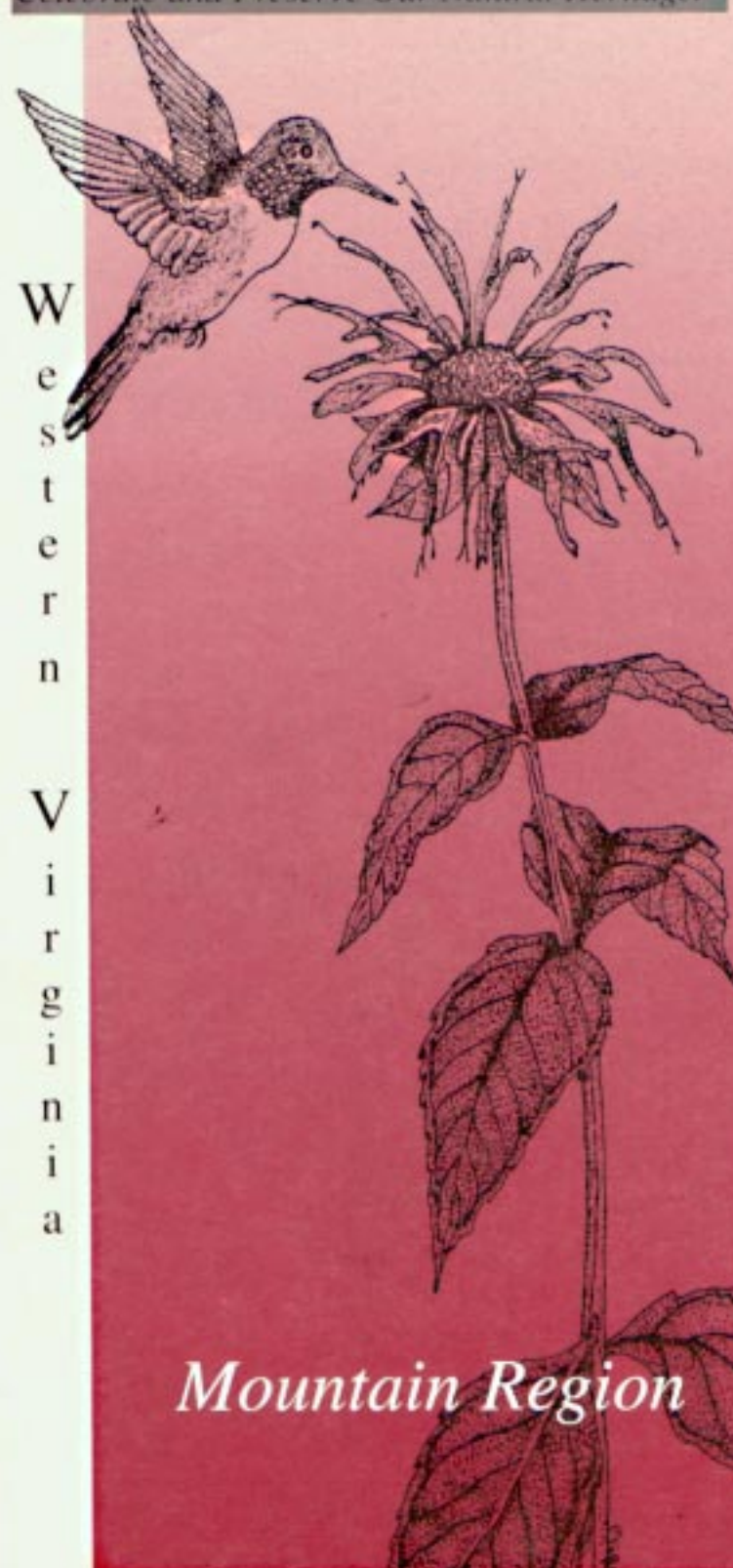
This project is the result of a collaboration between the Virginia Department of Conservation and Recreation and the Virginia Native Plant Society and was made possible by a grant from the National Fish and Wildlife Foundation. Funds were also contributed by the Virginia Nurserymen's Association, the Virginia Chapter of the American Society of Landscape Architects and the Lewis Ginter Botanical Garden. In addition to those three organizations, the sponsors extend their considerable appreciation to the other collaborators who provided valuable advice and assistance throughout the life of the project:

The Nature Conservancy—Virginia Chapter
Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University, Department of Horticulture
Virginia Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services
Virginia Department of Forestry
Virginia Department of Game and Inland Fisheries
Virginia Department of Transportation

Project participants share a commitment to protect native plant habitats, especially those that support rare, threatened, or endangered species. The use of native plant species — especially plants propagated from local populations—in land management, conservation, restoration and horticultural projects will help maintain the ecological integrity of natural areas and preserve native biodiversity.

Native Plants for Conservation, Restoration, and Landscaping

Celebrate and Preserve Our Natural Heritage.



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Mountain Region



Department of Conservation & Recreation
CONSERVING VIRGINIA'S NATURAL AND RECREATIONAL RESOURCES



Virginia Native Plant Society
P.O. Box 844
Annandale, VA 22003

OUR NATURAL HERITAGE

Native wildflowers, shrubs and trees are natural heirlooms, handed down to us from a time before recorded history. Using native plants in even the smallest garden can create miniature landscapes possessing the charm and character unique to a region's natural history. With some simple changes, our traditional lawns and gardens can expand to include these local heirlooms, providing us with beauty, solace and conversation, as well as contributing to the conservation of native species.

Indeed, landscaping with native plants, whether in a private garden, on commercial property or in public parks, will help to preserve species. Natural habitats for some of our native plants are rapidly being lost. But there are other reasons for planting native wildflowers, grasses, ferns, shrubs and trees: They can match the finest cultivated plants in beauty and may surpass them in ruggedness and resistance to insects and diseases.

WHAT ARE NATIVES?

Native species are those that occur in the region in which they have evolved. Plants and animals evolve in specific habitats over extended periods of time in response to physical and biotic processes that are characteristic of that place: the climate; the soils; the seasonal rainfall, drought and frost; and interactions with other species occupying those habitats. They thus possess certain traits that make them uniquely adapted to local conditions.

In North America, plants are considered to be native if they occurred here prior to European settlement. This distinction is made because of the many changes in the flora that have occurred since the arrival of Europeans. Since then many more plants have been introduced to North America from distant and exotic shores, both deliberately and accidentally.

But alien species do not only come from distant countries. They may be introduced from a different region of the same country. For instance, a species native to the forests of the west coast of North America would be considered alien if found on the East Coast where it was not a constituent of the regional flora.

NATIVES VS. ALIENS

While many alien plants are beneficial and have little or no effect on the natural environment, a few invasive alien species pose serious threats to both natural communities and rare species. Due to a lack of natural controls like insect pests and competitors, some alien plants are able to escape our gardens, establish in a new area, then displace the native plant species growing there. What was a finely woven and diverse natural community may become a monoculture dominated by the invasive alien plant. Along with the displacement of native plant species from these natural habitats comes the loss of many flying, crawling and burrowing creatures that relied on these plants for food, cover and shelter.

In contrast to invasive alien species, other non-native plants are unable to thrive without extra effort by gardeners. For instance, they may originate in regions with abundant rainfall and soils rich in nutrients. If then introduced to a drier region with less fertile soils, they may require additional watering and fertilizer. The natural defenses plants evolve in their original habitats may not protect them in a new environment, requiring

Scientific Name	Common Name	Uses				Light			Moisture		
		W	H	C	D	S	P	F	L	M	H
<i>Rhododendron calendulaceum</i>	flame azalea	•	•			•					
<i>Rhododendron maximum</i>	great rhododendron	•	•	•		•	•			•	•
<i>Rhododendron prinophyllum</i>	rose azalea	•	•			•			•		
<i>Rosa carolina</i>	pasture rose	•	•	•		•			•		
<i>Rubus allegheniensis</i>	Allegheny blackberry	•	•	•		•					
<i>Salix humilis</i>	prairie willow	•	•	•		•					
<i>Salix sericea</i>	silky willow	•	•	•		•					
<i>Sambucus canadensis</i>	common elderberry	•	•	•		•				•	•
<i>Spiraea alba</i>	narrow-leaved meadowsweet	•	•	•		•					
<i>Spiraea latifolia</i>	broad-leaved meadowsweet	•	•	•		•					
<i>Vaccinium angustifolium</i>	Northern lowbush blueberry	•	•	•		•					
<i>Vaccinium corymbosum</i>	highbush blueberry	•	•	•		•	•			•	•
<i>Viburnum dentatum</i>	Southern arrow-wood viburnum	•	•	•		•					
<i>Viburnum prunifolium</i>	black-haw viburnum	•	•	•		•					
Small trees											
<i>Amelanchier arborea</i>	downy serviceberry	•	•	•		•					
<i>Amelanchier canadensis</i>	Canada serviceberry	•	•	•		•				•	•
<i>Amelanchier laevis</i>	smooth serviceberry	•	•	•		•					
<i>Asimina triloba</i>	paw paw	•	•	•		•					
<i>Cornus canadensis</i>	redoubt (Eastern)	•	•	•		•					
<i>Chionanthus virginicus</i>	fringetree	•	•	•		•					
<i>Cornus alternifolia</i>	alternate-leaf dogwood	•	•	•		•					
<i>Cornus florida</i>	flowering dogwood	•	•	•		•					
<i>Crataegus crataegus</i>	cockspur hawthorn	•	•	•		•					
<i>Eucalyptus nitens</i>	wahoo	•	•	•		•					
<i>Halesia tetrapetala</i>	common silverbell	•	•	•		•					
<i>Morus rubra</i>	red mulberry	•	•	•		•					
<i>Ostrya virginiana</i>	Eastern hop-hornbeam	•	•	•		•					
<i>Prunus virginiana</i>	choke cherry	•	•	•		•					
<i>Rhus glabra</i>	smooth sumac	•	•	•		•					
<i>Rhus typhina</i> (R. typhina)	staghorn sumac	•	•	•		•					
<i>Salix nigra</i>	black willow	•	•	•		•					
Medium to Large Trees											
<i>Acer rubrum</i>	red maple	•	•	•		•				•	•
<i>Acer saccharum</i>	sugar maple	•	•	•		•				•	•
<i>Amelanchier laevis</i> (A. laevis)	yellow buckeye	•	•	•		•					
<i>Betula alleghaniensis</i>	yellow birch	•	•	•		•					
<i>Betula lenta</i>	sweet birch, black birch	•	•	•		•					
<i>Carya alba</i>	neckernut hickory	•	•	•		•					
<i>Carya glabra</i>	pecan hickory	•	•	•		•					
<i>Carya ovata</i>	shagbark hickory	•	•	•		•					
<i>Diospyros virginiana</i>	persimmon	•	•	•		•					
<i>Fagus grandifolia</i>	American beech	•	•	•		•					
<i>Fraxinus americana</i>	white ash	•	•	•		•					
<i>Fraxinus pennsylvanica</i>	green ash	•	•	•		•					
<i>Juglans nigra</i>	black walnut	•	•	•		•					
<i>Juniperus virginiana</i>	red cedar (Eastern)	•	•	•		•					
<i>Liquidambar styraciflua</i>	sweetgum	•	•	•		•					
<i>Liriodendron tulipifera</i>	tulip tree, tulip poplar	•	•	•		•					
<i>Myrica typhicola</i>	black gum	•	•	•		•					
<i>Oxydendrum arboreum</i>	sourwood	•	•	•		•					
<i>Pinus strobus</i>	white pine	•	•	•		•					
<i>Prunus serotina</i>	wild black cherry	•	•	•		•					
<i>Quercus alba</i>	white oak	•	•	•		•					
<i>Quercus coccinea</i>	scarlet oak	•	•	•		•					
<i>Quercus falcata</i>	Southern red oak	•	•	•		•					
<i>Quercus ilicifolia</i>	bear oak	•	•	•		•					
<i>Quercus muhlenbergii</i>	chestnut oak	•	•	•		•					
<i>Quercus rubra</i>	Northern red oak	•	•	•		•					
<i>Quercus velutina</i>	black oak	•	•	•		•					
<i>Thuja occidentalis</i>	white cedar	•	•	•		•					
<i>Tilia americana</i>	American basswood	•	•	•		•					
<i>Taxus canadensis</i>	Eastern hemlock	•	•	•		•					
<i>Taxus caroliniana</i>	Carolina hemlock	•	•	•		•					

+ May be aggressive in garden setting.

* Due to the rarity and sensitivity of habitat in Virginia, these species are recommended for horticultural use only. Planting these species in natural areas could be detrimental to the survival of native populations.

Scientific Name	Common Name	Uses				Light			Moisture		
		W	H	C	D	S	P	F	L	M	H
<i>Asclepias syriaca</i>	fire pink	*	*	*		*	*	*	*	*	*
<i>Solidago puberula</i>	downy goldenrod	*	*	*		*	*	*	*	*	*
<i>Solidago rigida</i> +	rough-stemmed goldenrod	*	*	*		*	*	*	*	*	*
<i>Thalictrum discolor</i>	early meadow rue	*	*	*		*	*	*	*	*	*
<i>Trientalis canadensis</i> var. <i>collina</i>	clumping heartflower	*	*	*		*	*	*	*	*	*
<i>Tradescantia virginiana</i>	Virginia spiderwort	*	*	*		*	*	*	*	*	*
<i>Trillium erectum</i>	wakerobin	*	*	*		*	*	*	*	*	*
<i>Trillium grandiflorum</i>	white trillium	*	*	*		*	*	*	*	*	*
<i>Viola grandiflora</i>	bellwort	*	*	*		*	*	*	*	*	*
<i>Verbena hastata</i>	blue vervain	*	*	*		*	*	*	*	*	*
<i>Veronica americana</i>	New York ironweed	*	*	*		*	*	*	*	*	*
<i>Viola pedata</i>	bird's foot violet	*	*	*		*	*	*	*	*	*
<i>Viola pubescens</i>	yellow violet	*	*	*		*	*	*	*	*	*
<i>Yucca filamentosa</i>	common yucca	*	*	*		*	*	*	*	*	*
Ferns and fern allies											
<i>Adiantum pedatum</i>	maidenhair fern	*	*	*		*	*	*	*	*	*
<i>Asplenium platyneuron</i>	Southern ladyfern	*	*	*		*	*	*	*	*	*
<i>Dryopteris intermedia</i>	evergreen wood-fern	*	*	*		*	*	*	*	*	*
<i>Dryopteris marginalis</i>	marginal shield-fern	*	*	*		*	*	*	*	*	*
<i>Osmunda cinnamomea</i>	cinnamon fern	*	*	*		*	*	*	*	*	*
<i>Osmunda regalis</i>	royal fern	*	*	*		*	*	*	*	*	*
<i>Polystichum acrostichoides</i>	Christmas fern	*	*	*		*	*	*	*	*	*
Grasses, sedges, and reed											
<i>Agrostis perennans</i>	autumn bentgrass	*	*	*		*	*	*	*	*	*
<i>Andropogon gerardi</i>	big bluestem	*	*	*		*	*	*	*	*	*
<i>Andropogon glomeratus</i>	bushy bluestem	*	*	*		*	*	*	*	*	*
<i>Andropogon virginicus</i>	broom sedge	*	*	*		*	*	*	*	*	*
<i>Calamagrostis canadensis</i>	bluejoint reedgrass	*	*	*		*	*	*	*	*	*
<i>Carex crinita</i> var. <i>crinita</i>	long hair sedge	*	*	*		*	*	*	*	*	*
<i>Carex lasiocarpa</i>	saw sedge	*	*	*		*	*	*	*	*	*
<i>Carex pensylvanica</i>	Pennsylvania sedge	*	*	*		*	*	*	*	*	*
<i>Carex plantaginifolia</i>	plantain-leaved sedge	*	*	*		*	*	*	*	*	*
<i>Carex stricta</i>	nut sedge	*	*	*		*	*	*	*	*	*
<i>Chasmodon latifolius</i>	river oats	*	*	*		*	*	*	*	*	*
<i>Danthonia serotina</i>	silky oatgrass	*	*	*		*	*	*	*	*	*
<i>Danthonia spicata</i>	poverty oatgrass	*	*	*		*	*	*	*	*	*
<i>Dichanthium clandestinum</i>	deer-tongue	*	*	*		*	*	*	*	*	*
<i>Dichanthium communatum</i>	variable panicum	*	*	*		*	*	*	*	*	*
<i>Dichanthium annulatum</i>	dwarf bamboo	*	*	*		*	*	*	*	*	*
<i>Elymus hystrix</i> (Hyacinth root)	bathebrush grass	*	*	*		*	*	*	*	*	*
<i>Elymus virginicus</i>	Virginia wild rye	*	*	*		*	*	*	*	*	*
<i>Festuca rubra</i>	red fescue	*	*	*		*	*	*	*	*	*
<i>Juncus effusus</i>	soft rush	*	*	*		*	*	*	*	*	*
<i>Leersia oryzoides</i>	rice cutgrass	*	*	*		*	*	*	*	*	*
<i>Panicum virgatum</i>	switch grass	*	*	*		*	*	*	*	*	*
<i>Schizanthus stramonium</i>	little bluestem	*	*	*		*	*	*	*	*	*
<i>Scirpus cyperinus</i>	wild grass bulrush	*	*	*		*	*	*	*	*	*
<i>Sorghastrum nutans</i>	Indian grass	*	*	*		*	*	*	*	*	*
<i>Sporobolus americanus</i>	American bar-need	*	*	*		*	*	*	*	*	*
<i>Tridax flavus</i>	redtop	*	*	*		*	*	*	*	*	*
<i>Tripsacum dactyloides</i>	gama grass	*	*	*		*	*	*	*	*	*
Vines											
<i>Celastrus scandens</i>	climbing hammersweet	*	*	*		*	*	*	*	*	*
<i>Lonicera sempervirens</i>	trumpet hollyhuckle	*	*	*		*	*	*	*	*	*
<i>Parthenocissus quinquefolia</i>	Virginia creeper	*	*	*		*	*	*	*	*	*
Shrubs											
<i>Alnus serrulata</i>	common alder	*	*	*		*	*	*	*	*	*
<i>Aronia melanocarpa</i>	black chokeberry	*	*	*		*	*	*	*	*	*
<i>Cornus paniculata</i>	Allegheny chokecherry	*	*	*		*	*	*	*	*	*
<i>Ceanothus americanus</i>	New Jersey tea	*	*	*		*	*	*	*	*	*
<i>Cephaelis occidentalis</i>	butterbush	*	*	*		*	*	*	*	*	*
<i>Cornus amomum</i>	silky dogwood	*	*	*		*	*	*	*	*	*
<i>Gaillardia procumbens</i>	wintergreen	*	*	*		*	*	*	*	*	*
<i>Gaylussacia baccata</i>	black huckleberry	*	*	*		*	*	*	*	*	*
<i>Rhamnus virginiana</i>	witch hazel	*	*	*		*	*	*	*	*	*
<i>Rosa carolina</i>	winterberry	*	*	*		*	*	*	*	*	*
<i>Rosa blanda</i>	mountain laurel	*	*	*		*	*	*	*	*	*
<i>Picea canadensis</i>	evergreen mtn. fetherbush	*	*	*		*	*	*	*	*	*

the application of pesticides to aid their growth. The benefit of growing plants within the region in which they evolved is that they are more likely to thrive under the local conditions, requiring less attention, labor and expensive additives.



BASICS ABOUT LANDSCAPING WITH NATIVES

When landscaping with natives, match the plants to the correct region, moisture and light conditions. Start with this brochure by studying the names of plants native to your region and the sunlight and moisture regimes they prefer. Refer to field guides and books of natural history to learn which plants fit within your planting scheme and provide specific benefits to the wildlife in your area. Plan to texture your landscape with a combination of flowers, shrubs and trees that would occur together naturally. Visit a natural area in your region and observe common plant associations, spatial groupings and habitat conditions. But whether you start small or go all out, always purchase your native plants and seeds from a reputable source that propagates its plants, preferably from local sources.

NATIVES FOR WILDLIFE

Plants and animals evolve together to create unique natural communities, weaving a complex web of interrelationships. Flowers often bloom and fruits ripen in synchrony with the needs of the animals that pollinate the flowers and disperse the seeds. A butterfly feeds on the nectar of a certain flower and in turn pollinates the plant. To reap the greatest benefit, the flower must bloom and the butterfly emerge simultaneously. Later the flower goes to seed just as songbirds are fattening up for the autumn migration. Gorging zestfully, the birds scatter much of what they fail to eat, thus helping disperse the plant's seed.

But alien plant species rarely keep time according to the internal clocks of our native wildlife, nor conform in shape and size as neatly as native plants. Their flowers may bloom too early or late, their fruits grow too large for resident birds to carry, their petals too long for a local nectar feeder to probe, their smell and texture unrecognizable to a butterfly in search of a host plant on which to lay her eggs.

Scientific Name	Common Name	Uses				Light			Moisture		
		W	H	C	D	S	P	F	L	M	H
Herbaceous plants											
<i>Acorus americanus</i>	sweet flag			*			*	*			*
<i>Aquilegia canadensis</i>	wild columbine	*	*	*			*	*	*	*	*
<i>Arnica montana</i>	Jack-in-the-pulpit		*	*			*	*	*	*	*
<i>Artemisia biennis</i>	goatsbeard	*	*	*			*	*	*	*	*
<i>Asarum canadense</i> +	wild ginger		*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
<i>Asclepias incarnata</i>	swamp milkweed	*	*	*			*	*	*	*	*
<i>Asclepias tuberosa</i>	butterfly weed	*	*	*			*	*	*	*	*
<i>Aster divaricatus</i>	white wood aster	*	*	*			*	*	*	*	*
<i>Aster novae-angliae</i>	New England aster	*	*	*			*	*	*	*	*
<i>Aster pilosus</i>	white leaved aster	*	*	*			*	*	*	*	*
<i>Aster umbellatus</i>	flat-top white aster	*	*	*			*	*	*	*	*
<i>Baptisia tinctoria</i>	yellow wild-indigo	*	*	*			*	*	*	*	*
<i>Calcea palustris</i>	marsh marigold	*	*	*			*	*	*	*	*
<i>Chelone glabra</i>	white turtlehead	*	*	*			*	*	*	*	*
<i>Chrysopsis virginianum</i>	green and gold	*	*	*			*	*	*	*	*
<i>Chrysopsis mariana</i>	Maryland golden aster	*	*	*			*	*	*	*	*
<i>Cimicifuga racemosa</i>	black snakeroot	*	*	*			*	*	*	*	*
<i>Conoclinium majuscula</i>	American lily-of-the-valley	*	*	*			*	*	*	*	*
<i>Coreopsis verticillata</i>	threadleaf coreopsis	*	*	*			*	*	*	*	*
<i>Delphinium consolida</i>	dwarf larkspur	*	*	*			*	*	*	*	*
<i>Dianthus barbatus</i>	wild bleeding heart	*	*	*			*	*	*	*	*
<i>Dodecatheon meadia</i>	shooting star	*	*	*			*	*	*	*	*
<i>Eupatorium coelestinum</i>	mistleflower	*	*	*			*	*	*	*	*
<i>Eupatorium fistulosum</i>	Joe Pye weed	*	*	*			*	*	*	*	*
<i>Geranium maculatum</i>	wild geranium	*	*	*			*	*	*	*	*
<i>Helianthus decapetalus</i>	ten-petaled sunflower	*	*	*			*	*	*	*	*
<i>Helianthus divaricatus</i>	woodland sunflower	*	*	*			*	*	*	*	*
<i>Helianthus scaberrimus</i>	oxtongue sunflower	*	*	*			*	*	*	*	*
<i>Hepatica acutiloba</i>	sharp-lobed hepatica	*	*	*			*	*	*	*	*
<i>Hibiscus moscheutos</i>	Eastern rosemallow	*	*	*			*	*	*	*	*
<i>Iris cristata</i>	dwarf crested iris	*	*	*			*	*	*	*	*
<i>Lespedeza bicolor</i>	round-head bush clover	*	*	*			*	*	*	*	*
<i>Liatris spicata</i>	spiked blazing star	*	*	*			*	*	*	*	*
<i>Lilium canadense</i>	Canada lily	*	*	*			*	*	*	*	*
<i>Lilium philadelphicum</i>	wood lily	*	*	*			*	*	*	*	*
<i>Lilium superbum</i>	Turk's cap lily	*	*	*			*	*	*	*	*
<i>Lobelia cardinalis</i>	cardinal flower	*	*	*			*	*	*	*	*
<i>Lobelia siphilitica</i>	great blue lobelia	*	*	*			*	*	*	*	*
<i>Malvastrum coccineum</i>	false Solomon's seal	*	*	*			*	*	*	*	*
<i>Mercurialis virginica</i>	Virginia bluebell	*	*	*			*	*	*	*	*
<i>Monarda didyma</i>	monkeyflower	*	*	*			*	*	*	*	*
<i>Monarda fistulosa</i>	wild bergamot	*	*	*			*	*	*	*	*
<i>Nymphaea odorata</i>	American water lily	*	*	*			*	*	*	*	*
<i>Oenothera biennis</i>	evening primrose	*	*	*			*	*	*	*	*
<i>Opuntia humifusa</i>	Eastern prickly-pear	*	*	*			*	*	*	*	*
<i>Phlox divaricata</i>	woodland phlox	*	*	*			*	*	*	*	*
<i>Phlox stolonifera</i>	creeping phlox	*	*	*			*	*	*	*	*
<i>Phlox subulata</i>	mauve phlox	*	*	*			*	*	*	*	*
<i>Physostegia virginiana</i>	obedient plant	*	*	*			*	*	*	*	*
<i>Podophyllum peltatum</i> +	mayapple	*	*	*			*	*	*	*	*
<i>Polygonatum biflorum</i>	Solomon's seal	*	*	*			*	*	*	*	*
<i>Porteranthus triflorus</i>	bowman's root	*	*	*			*	*	*	*	*
<i>Pycnanthemum incanum</i>	hoary mountain mint	*	*	*			*	*	*	*	*
<i>Pycnanthemum tenuifolium</i>	narrow-leaved mtn. mint	*	*	*			*	*	*	*	*
<i>Rudbeckia hirta</i>	black-eyed Susan	*	*	*			*	*	*	*	*
<i>Rudbeckia laciniata</i>	cut-leaved coneflower	*	*	*			*	*	*	*	*
<i>Rudbeckia triloba</i>	three-lobed coneflower	*	*	*			*	*	*	*	*
<i>Sagittaria latifolia</i>	broadleaf arrowhead	*	*	*			*	*	*	*	*
<i>Sanguinaria canadensis</i>	bloodroot	*	*	*			*	*	*	*	*
<i>Saxifraga virginensis</i>	early saxifrage	*	*	*			*	*	*	*	*
<i>Sedum ternatum</i>	wild stonecrop	*	*	*			*	*	*	*	*